

Incidence and Mortality Rate Trends

Lymphoma, including Hodgkin's lymphoma and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), represents approximately 5 percent of all cancers in the United States. While Hodgkin's lymphoma is the better-known form of lymphoma, the incidence of Hodgkin's lymphoma is much less than that of NHL.

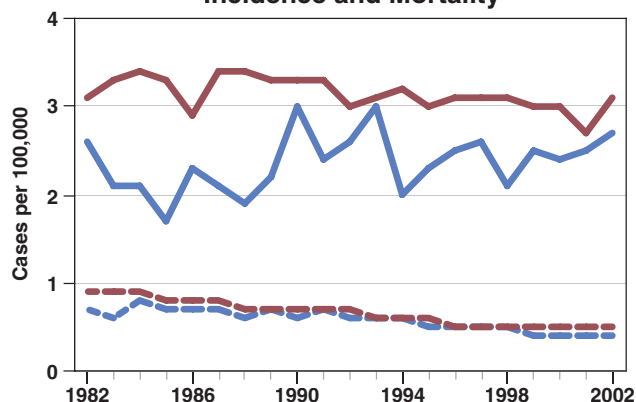
Due to improvements in the treatment of Hodgkin's lymphoma, the mortality rate has significantly decreased over the past 25 years. However the incidence and mortality rates for NHL have increased, with the incidence rate nearly doubling since the early 1970s, then stabilizing in the last 5 years. For both forms of lymphoma, incidence and mortality rates have been higher for Whites than African Americans and other ethnic groups.

It is estimated that approximately \$4.6 billion* is spent in the United States each year on treatment for lymphoma.

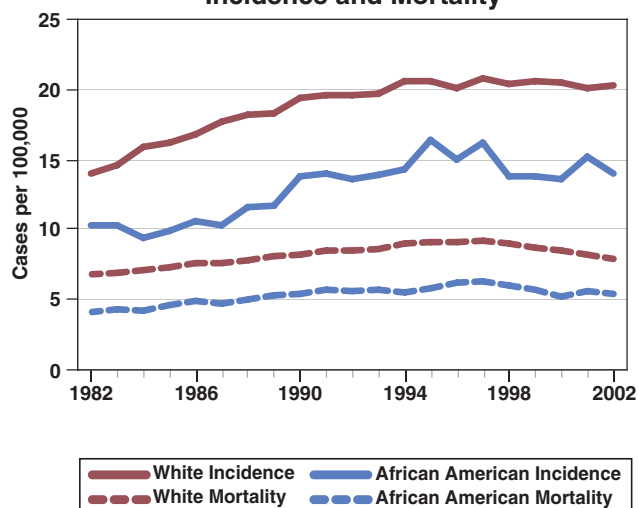
*In 2004 dollars, as reported in Brown ML, Riley GF, Schussler N, and Etzioni RD. Estimating health care costs related to cancer treatment from SEER-Medicare data. *Medical Care* 2002 Aug; 40 (8 Suppl): IV-104-17.

Source for incidence and mortality data: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program and the National Center for Health Statistics. Additional statistics and charts are available at: <http://seer.cancer.gov/>

U.S. Hodgkin's Lymphoma
Incidence and Mortality



U.S. Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma
Incidence and Mortality

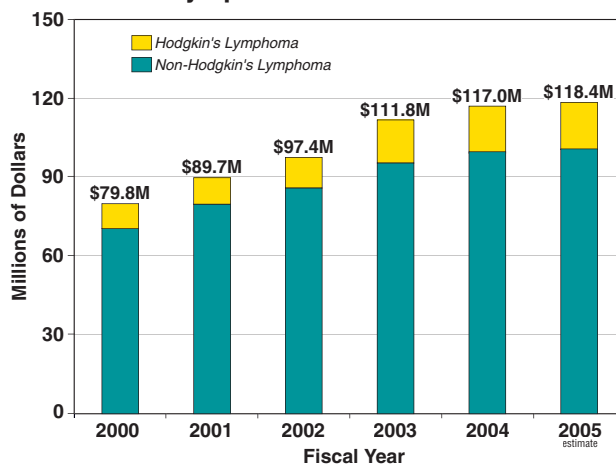


Trends in NCI Funding for Lymphoma Research

The National Cancer Institute's (NCI's) investment in lymphoma research has increased from \$79.8 million in fiscal year 2000 to an estimated \$118.4 million in fiscal year 2005.

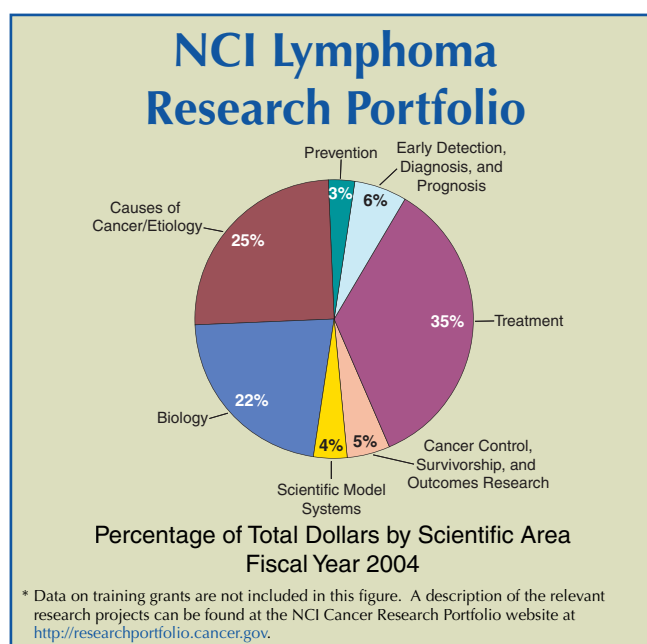
Source: NCI Financial Management Branch
<http://www3.cancer.gov/admin/fmb>

NCI Lymphoma Research Investment



Examples of NCI Research Initiatives Relevant to Lymphoma

- Three lymphoma-specific **Specialized Programs of Research Excellence (SPOREs)** are moving results from the laboratory to the clinical setting. <http://spores.nci.nih.gov/current/lymphoma/lymphoma.html>
- The **Interlymph Consortium**, an international group of epidemiologists researching the cause of non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma, shares data and biological samples to enhance the ability to analyze gene-environment interactions.
- The **Mouse Models of Human Cancers Consortium** has developed six mouse models of hematologic malignancies, which are available to the research community. http://emice.nci.nih.gov/mouse_models/organ_models/hema_models
- The **Cancer Trials Support Unit (CTSU)** supports a national network of physicians and patients participating in Phase III clinical trials to treat several adult cancers including lymphoma. <http://www.ctsu.org>
- NCI's new **Integrative Cancer Biology Program** combines experimental and computational approaches for developing reliably predictive computational models of various cancer processes. One project is examining the transformation of follicular lymphoma to high-grade lymphoma using gene expression data derived from tissue that is correlated to clinical outcomes. <http://dcb.nci.nih.gov/branchdetail.cfm?branch=1>



- NCI's **Quick Trials for Novel Cancer Therapies** program speeds the translation of ideas developed in the laboratory into early-stage clinical studies. <http://grants1.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PAR-04-155.html>
- The **Lymphoma and Hodgkin's Disease Home Pages** direct visitors to up-to-date information on lymphoma treatment, prevention, genetics, causes, screening, testing, and other topics. <http://cancer.gov/cancerinfo/types/non-hodgkins-lymphoma> and <http://cancer.gov/cancerinfo/types/hodgkinslymphoma>

Selected Opportunities for Advancement of Lymphoma Research

- Understand the interactions among genetics, immune function, infectious agents, environmental toxins, and lifestyle factors that can lead to lymphoma.
- Foster partnerships between the NCI and academia, cancer advocates, cooperative groups studying lymphoma, the Food and Drug Administration, and industry to expedite drug development and the availability of therapies.
- Characterize the molecular features of lymphoma cells and their microenvironment, especially genetic and epigenetic features, and use this knowledge to develop and validate molecular targets for prevention and treatment.
- Develop a comprehensive and clinically relevant understanding of normal as well as malignant human hematopoietic stem cells, to devise definitive ways of measuring these cells and to exploit them for testing new therapeutic approaches.